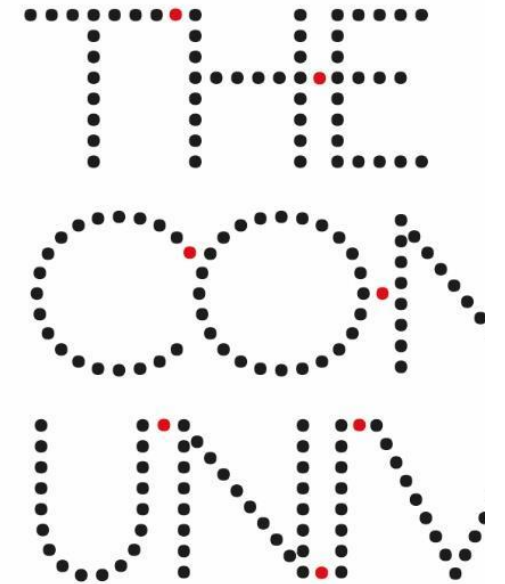




PROTECT
LEARN
SERVE



Adults at risk and Modern Slavery

DHEP : Vulnerability and Public Protection

College of Policing Approach to Vulnerability

A person is vulnerable if, as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves; or others; from harm or exploitation.

The following equation underpins our approach:

Personal Factors

+

Situational Factors

=

Harm / Risk of Harm



Case study

Rooney Video

<https://learningonscreen.ac.uk/ondemand/index.php/prog/0F5E2D38?bcast=1248921>

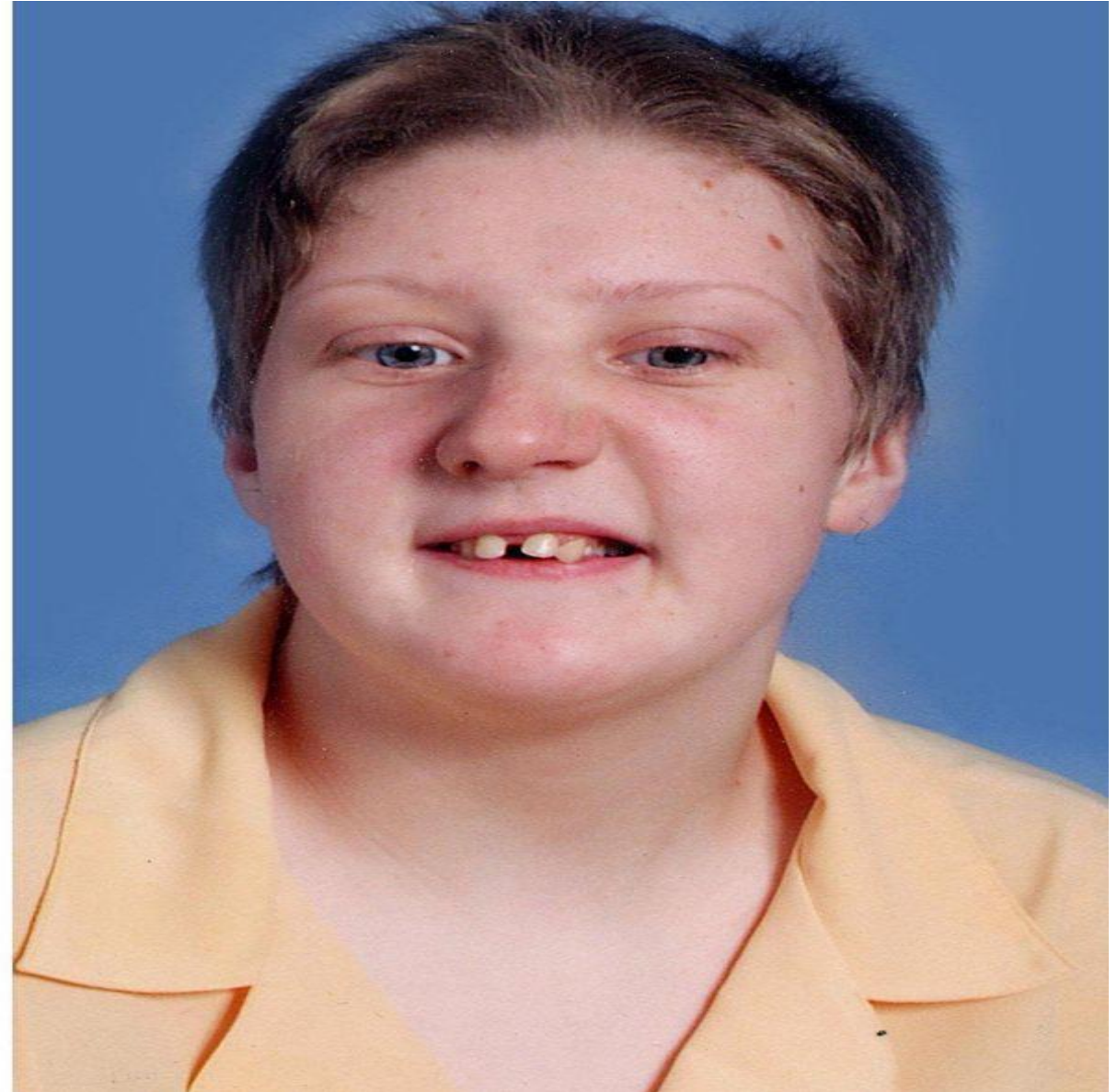


Exercise re: the Rooney family

Watch the video from
2mins 0secs - 6mins 20secs

- What are the risk factors or indicators that needed to be taken into account?
- What action could have been taken?

Fiona Pilkington and Francesca Hardwick



Group Exercise re Fiona Pilkington

IPCC report into the contact between Fiona Pilkington and Leicestershire Constabulary 2004-2007:

http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/ipcc_report-fiona-pilkington-leicestershire.pdf (See *points 137-168*)

Review these calls from Fiona Pilkington and within your group consider:

- **What are the risk factors or indicators that needed to be taken into account?**
- **What action could have been taken?**

Six Principles of Adult Safeguarding. Care Act 2014

Principles	Detail
1. Protection	supporting victims so they can take action (Legislation and guidance)
2. Prevention	responding quickly to suspected cases of abuse (Indicators of abuse or neglect)
3. Partnership	sharing the right information in the right way (sharing information)
4. Empowerment	putting people first and helping those who lack mental capacity feel involved and informed. (communication)
5. Proportionality	making sure what we do is appropriate to the situation and for the individual (making judgements/dealing and reporting allegations)
6. Accountability	making sure all agencies have a clear role (Roles and responsibilities)



Principle 2

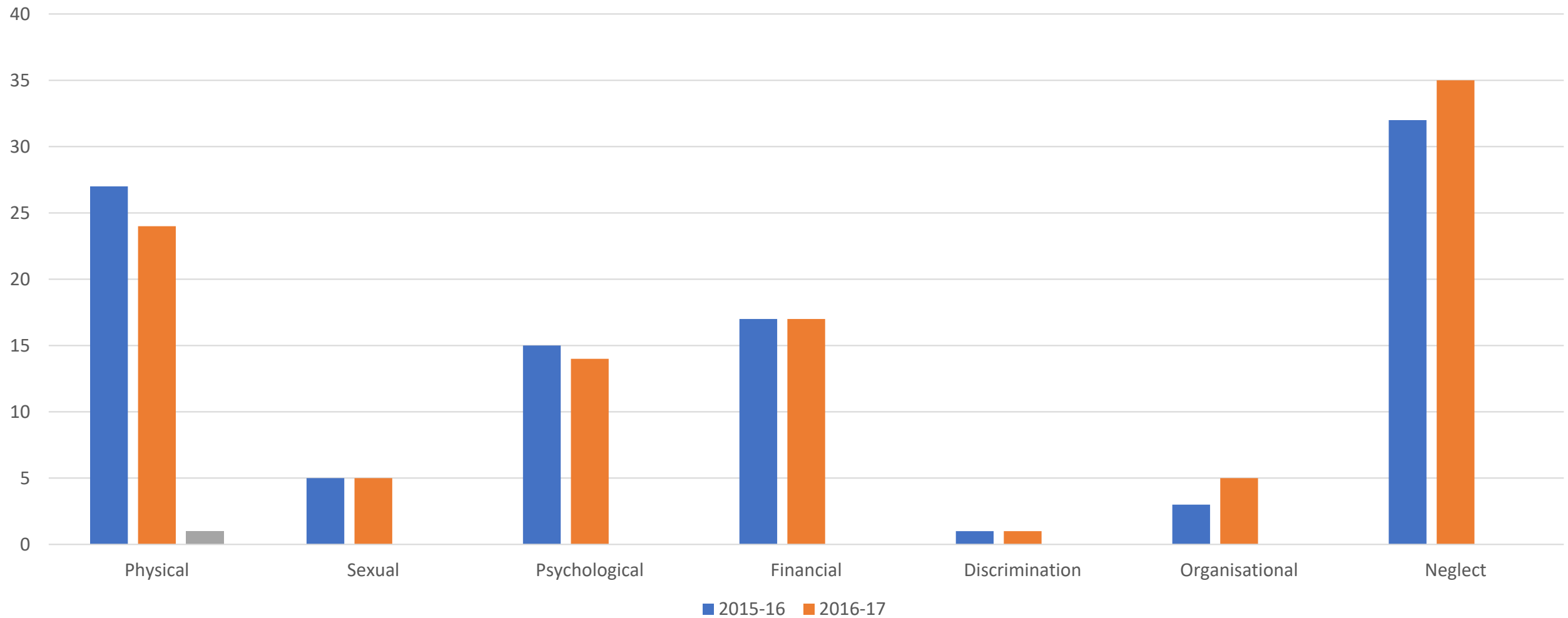
PREVENTION

Organisations should work together be able to identify the types of abuse and to stop it before it happens

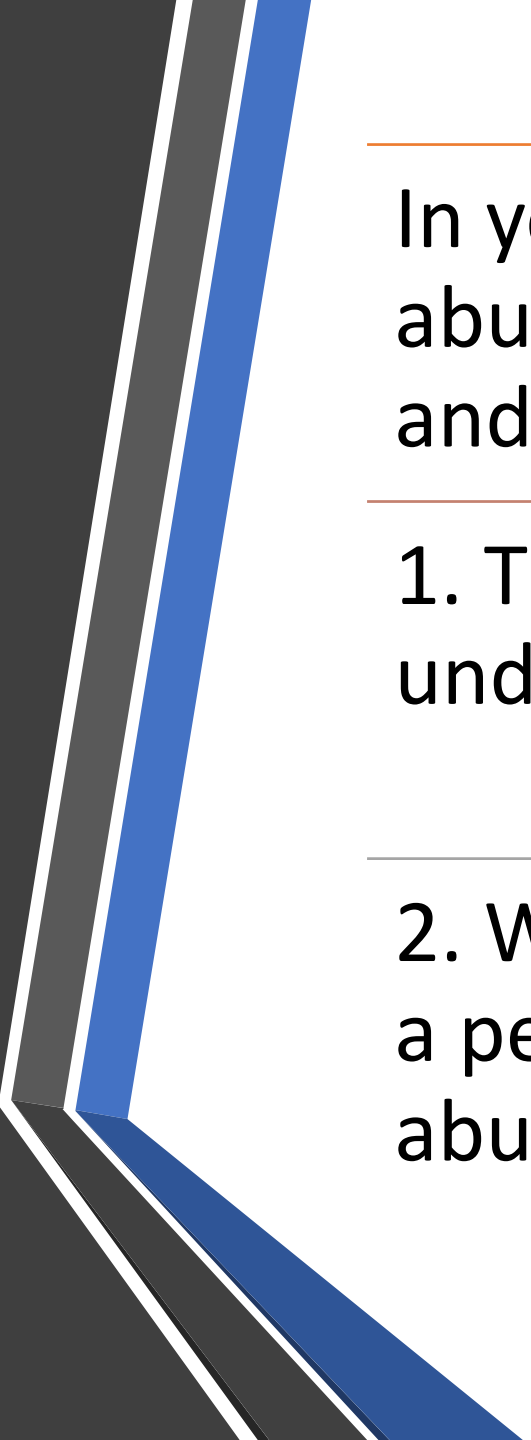
Types of Abuse Care Act 2015-What types of potential abuse can you identify?

PHYSICAL ABUSE	DOMESTIC ABUSE
Financial Abuse	Sexual Abuse
Psychological Abuse	Modern Day Slavery
Discrimination	Institutional Abuse
Neglect/Omission	Self-neglect
Cyber Bullying	Forced Marriage
'Mate' Crime	Radicalisation

Data 2016-17



Percentage Distribution of concluded referrals
2016-17 Safeguarding Adults Report 2016-17



Exercise re the four main types of abuse

In your group consider the type of abuse that you have been allocated and identify the following

1. The different types of abuse under that heading

2. What may be the indicators that a person is suffering that type of abuse.

Physical Abuse Types



Hitting

Rough
Handling

Restraints

Force
Feeding

Isolation

Medication

Burning

Indicators of Physical abuse

No explanation for injuries

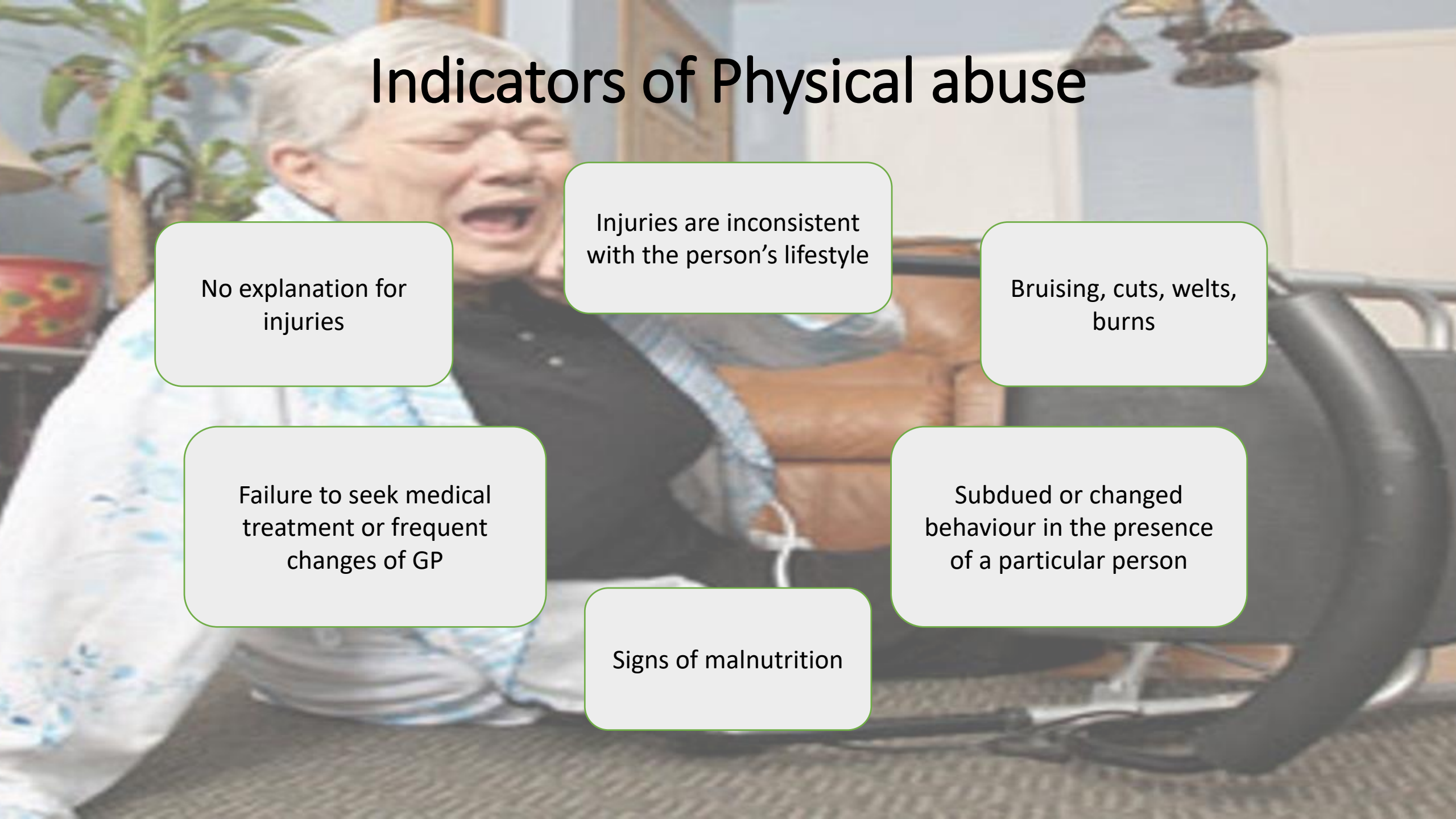
Injuries are inconsistent with the person's lifestyle

Bruising, cuts, welts, burns

Failure to seek medical treatment or frequent changes of GP

Subdued or changed behaviour in the presence of a particular person

Signs of malnutrition



Financial Abuse-Types

**Theft
and
fraud**

Benefits

**Lack of
assistance**

**Personal
allowances**

**Inheritance
and
property**

**Rogue
Traders**

**Attorney
powers**

**Reduced
care**



Indicators of Financial Abuse

■

**Unexplained withdrawal
of funds from accounts**

**Power of attorney not
adhering to position**

**Evasive or uncooperative
interested parties**

Lack of financial accounts

**Living conditions v
financial resources**

Lack of receipts

Types of Psychological/Emotional Abuse



Indicators of Psychological/Emotional Abuse

**Withdrawal or
change in
psychological state**

**Signs of distress:
tearfulness, anger**

**Apparent false claims,
by someone involved
with the person, to
attract unnecessary
treatment**

**Uncooperative and
aggressive behaviour**

Low self-esteem

**A change of appetite,
weight loss/gain**

Neglect and Acts of Omission-Types

Visitors

Privacy

Medication

Dignity

**Hearing-
aids;
Glasses**

**Food
shelter
etc**



Indicators of Neglect & Acts of Omission

Poor physical condition and/or personal hygiene/clothing

Pressure sores or ulcers

Malnutrition or unexplained weight loss

Accumulation of untaken medication

Untreated injuries and medical problems

Sexual Abuse

Types

- Any activity not consented to
- Sexual Harassment
- Pornography/photography
- Indecent exposure

Indicators

- Fear/apprehension of relationships
- Fear of receiving help with personal care
- Reluctance to be alone with a particular person
- Infections, unexplained genital discharge, or sexually transmitted diseases
- Pregnancy

Self-Neglect

Types

- **Neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings**
- **Inability to avoid self-harm**
- **Failure to seek help or access services to meet health and social care needs**
- **Inability or unwillingness to manage one's personal affairs**

Indicators

- **Lack of essential food, clothing or shelter**
- **Malnutrition and/or dehydration**
- **Hoarding**
- **Collecting a large number of animals in inappropriate conditions**
- **Inability or unwillingness to take medication or treat illness or injury**

Domestic Abuse

Types

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional
- Coercive control

Indicators

- Low self-esteem
- Feeling that the abuse is their fault when it is not
- Verbal abuse and humiliation in front of others
- Fear of outside intervention
- Isolation – not seeing friends and family
- Limited access to money

Modern Day Slavery

Types

- **Human trafficking**
- **Forced labour**
- **Domestic servitude**
- **Sexual exploitation**
- **Debt bondage**

Indicators: See Next slide

Illegal entrant

**No passport or
ID**

**Restriction upon
movements**

**Poor
accommodation**

**Money deducted
from salary for
food/
accommodation**

**Vulnerable
individual, e.g.
homeless,
substance
dependency**

**Being controlled
by another**

**Threats of being
handed over to
the authorities**

**Unable or
reluctant to
provide details of
accommodation
or work address**

Indicators of Modern Slavery



Where can we find Modern Slavery?

Signs and indicators

What are the barriers to victim disclosing to authorities?



Types of Modern Day Slavery

- Domestic work and Slavery
- Child Slavery
- Forced Labour
- Slavery in global supply chains
- Descent based slavery
- Bonded Labour
- Human Trafficking
- Child/Forced marriage
- <https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-public-protection/modern-slavery/>

Human Trafficking Modern Slavery Act 2015

A person commits an offence if the person arranges, or facilitates, the travel of another person (“V”) with a view to V being exploited.

01

Ratified by the UK on
17th December 2008

02

•Came into force 1st
April 2009

03

•Convention requires
that countries take a
Human Rights based
approach to the
identification and care
of potential victims.

Convention on action against trafficking in
human beings.

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

The Convention requires that participating countries design a comprehensive framework for the protection and assistance of victims of Human Trafficking.

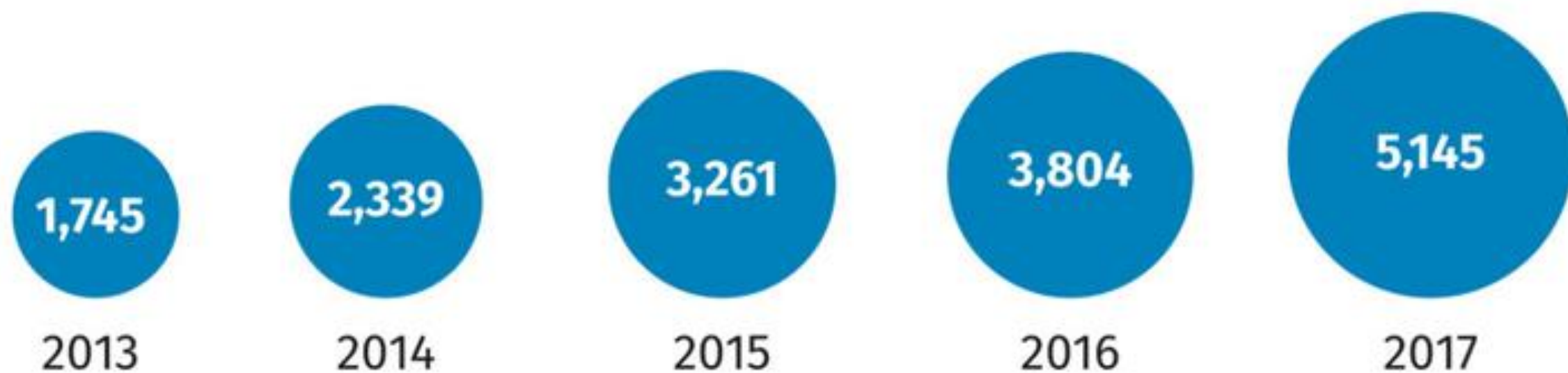
The NRM is the framework adopted in the UK:

- To provide victims with the care they are entitled to
- The reflection and recovery period they are entitled to
- To ensure that their Human Rights are respected

National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

2018 – 6,933

Potential victims of trafficking and modern slavery reported to UK authorities

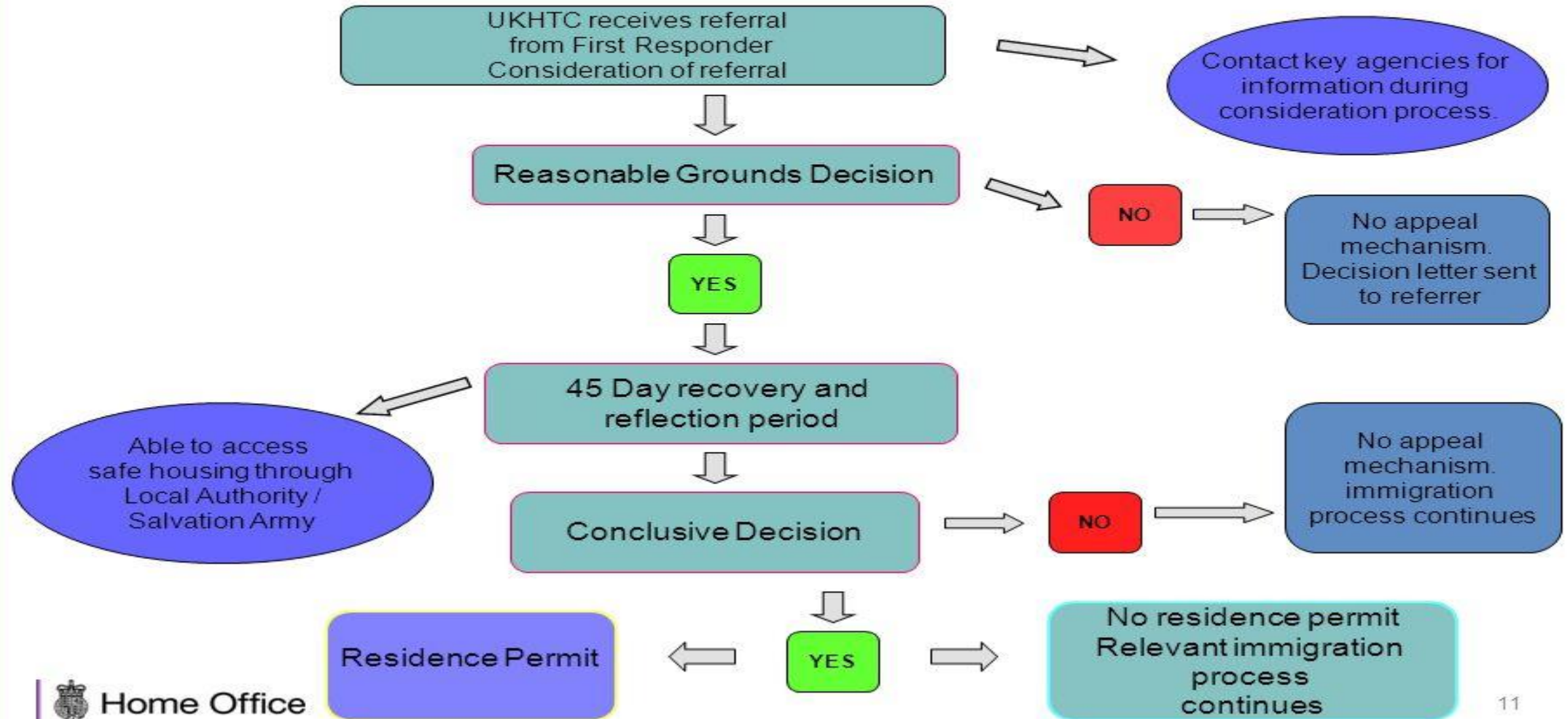


Source: National Crime Agency

PA

Modern Slavery awareness

National Referral Mechanism



NRM Advantages

Identifies that there is a victim and an offence of Human Trafficking has been committed.

Issues of age or consent can be rendered irrelevant as a defence regarding sexual offences

Addresses some of the difficulties when dealing with cases that involve young people between the ages of 16 to 18 yrs.

Helps to change the dynamic in court by presenting the child as a trafficking victim

NRM Advantages

Provides eligibility for special measures in court

Ensures consideration for non prosecution of offences committed by the victim

Trafficking prosecutions can be victimless – no requirement for a statement or victim to appear in court

A young woman with brown hair tied back is smiling and looking towards an elderly man with white hair. She is wearing a light blue button-down shirt. The man is wearing a grey button-down shirt. They appear to be in a conversation. The background is slightly blurred, showing some greenery on the left.

1. Protection

Organisations must ensure that they are familiar with relevant legislation and know what to do when abuse has happened.

Definition. The Care and Support Guidance 2014

- a person over 18 'who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness' and 'who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation'

Changes made within the Care Act 2014

Local Authority ensure that enquiries are made where an adult has/suspected to have suffered abuse.

Set up a safeguarding adults board with core membership.

Arrange for independent advocates

Co-operate with partners to protect adults

Six principles of safeguarding

Introduces Designated Adult Safeguarding Managers (DASM)

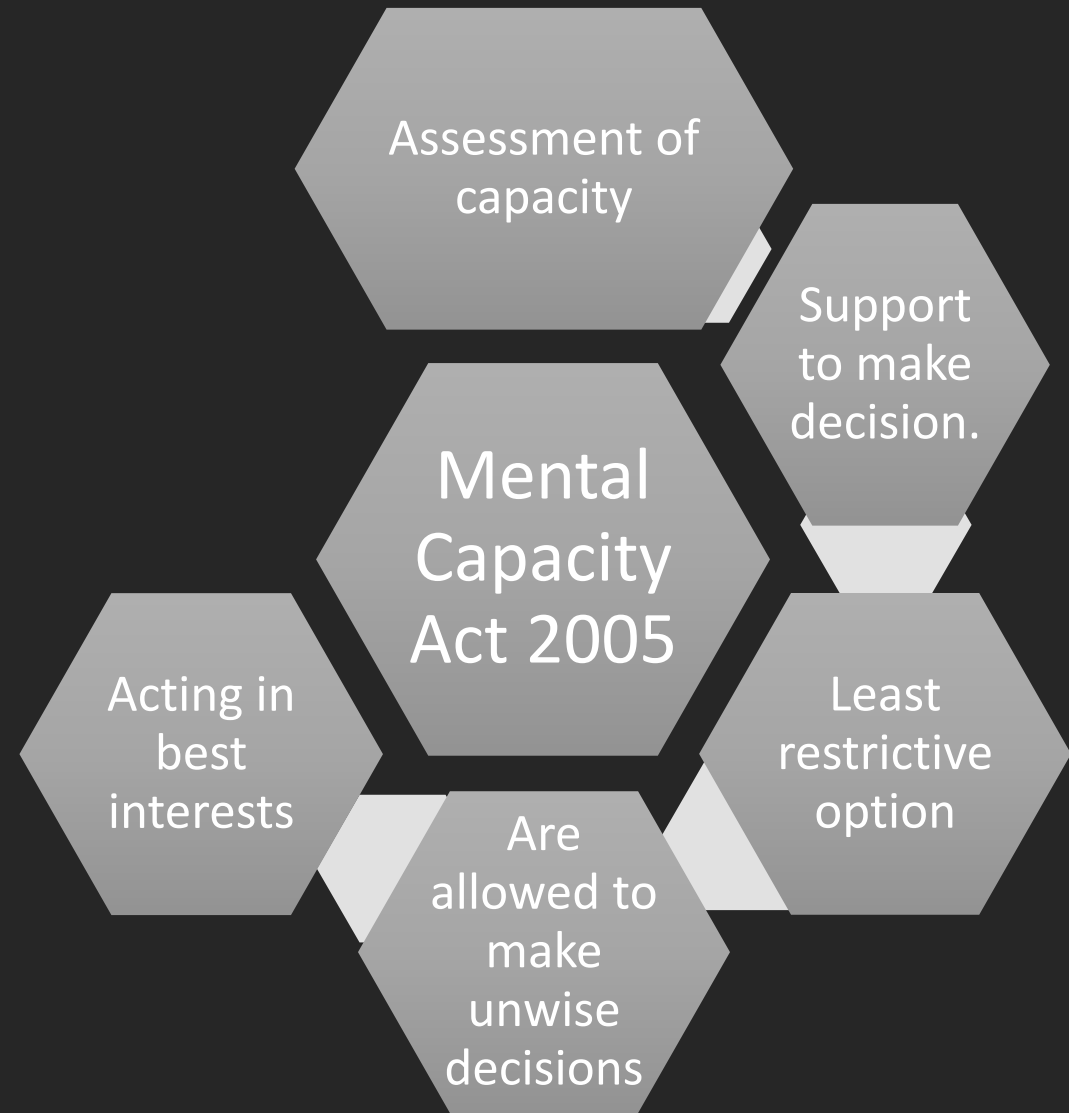
Sensible risk appraisal.

Safeguarding Adult Reviews

Six Principles of Adult Safeguarding. Care Act 2014

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PRINCIPLES OF THE MENTAL CAPACITY ACT 2005



Test

Two stage

2 Stages

Is there an
impairment of
the brain?

Person lacks
capacity to make
decision?

Can the person do one or more
of..

Understand and
retain
information

Weigh up that
information.

Communicate
their decision.

Mental Capacity Act 2005 - Capacity Test

Sexual OFFENCES Act 2003

Abuse of position
of trust

S.16-24

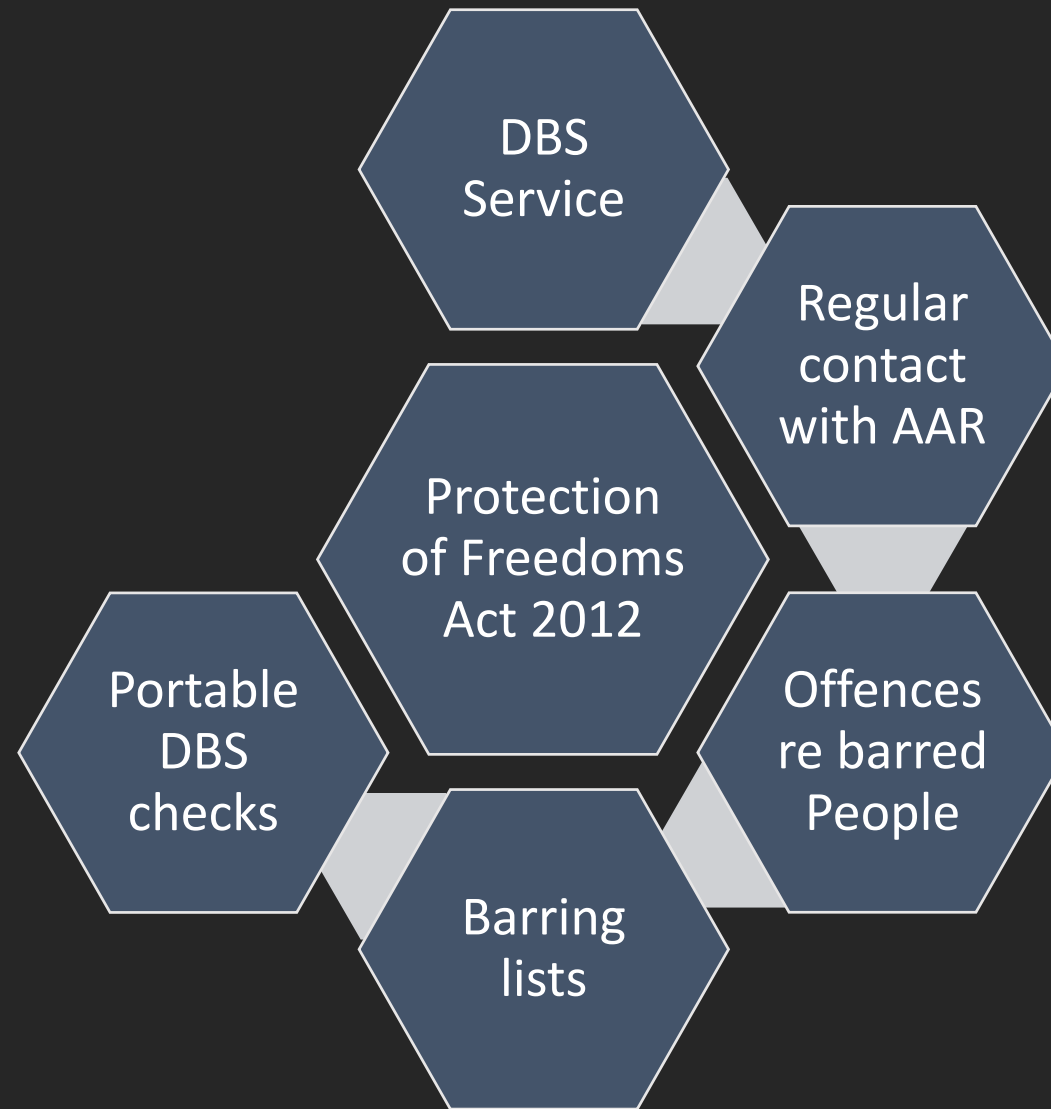
Offences by care
workers

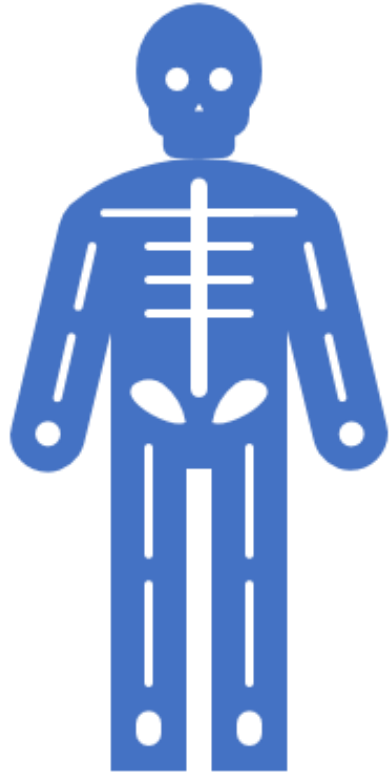
S.38-44

Offences against
persons with a
mental disorder

S.30-37

PROTECTION OF FREEDOMS ACT 2012





LIBERTY PROTECTION SAFEGUARDS (LPS) (2018)

- For the responsible body to authorise any deprivation of liberty, it needs to be clear that:
- The person lacks the capacity to consent to the care arrangements
- The person has a mental disorder
- The arrangements are necessary to prevent harm to the cared-for person and proportionate to the likelihood and seriousness of that harm.

Principle 3. Organisations should work in **PARTNERSHIP** with each other.



The Human Rights Act 1998

- Consent to share information.
- Person's mental capacity to consent to information being shared
- Make sure that others are not put at risk by information being kept confidential:
- Does the risk to person outweigh the public interest served by protecting confidentiality?
- Could your action prevent a serious crime?
- Share information on a 'need-to-know' and necessity basis.
- Record decisions

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

- Any person may disclose information to a relevant authority under Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, **‘where disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Act (reduction and prevention of crime and disorder)’**.
- **‘Relevant authorities’**, broadly, are the police, local authorities, health authorities (clinical commissioning groups) and local probation boards.

Data Protection Act is not a barrier to sharing information.

Be open and honest with the person about why, what, how and with whom information will be shared.

Seek advice if you are in any doubt

Share with consent where appropriate.

Consider safety and wellbeing of the subject of the information.

Necessary, proportionate, relevant, accurate, timely and secure

Keep a record of your decision to share/not share and the reasons for it.

Seven Golden Rules for information Sharing 'Information Sharing' DCSF 2008

Care Act 2014

- Set up a Safeguarding Board to share strategic information to improve local safeguarding practice
- Cooperate with each of its relevant partners; each relevant partner must also cooperate with the local authority.
- **Clause 45 Care Act** responsibilities of others to comply with requests for information from the safeguarding adults board

Common Law Duty of confidentiality

- Consent to share information.
- Person's mental capacity to consent to information being shared
- Make sure that others are not put at risk by information being kept confidential:
- Does the risk to person outweigh the public interest served by protecting confidentiality?
- Could your action prevent a serious crime?
- Share information on a 'need-to-know' and necessity basis.
- Record decisions

Principles of DPA 2018 and GDPR



Additional Learning Sources

- <https://www.communitycare.co.uk/2009/09/30/fiona-pilkington-scr-questions-safeguarding-adults-policy/>
- [https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/Published/C00000514/M00006257/AI00015832/\\$Barwellinquest.docA.ps.pdf](https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/Published/C00000514/M00006257/AI00015832/$Barwellinquest.docA.ps.pdf)
- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents/enacted>
- <https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/introduction/types-and-indicators-of-abuse#psychological>